

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W.J.MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

L. SKELTON, M.A.P.H.I.

for the year

1970



# A S H B O U R N E   R U R A L   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

1970 - 1971

Chairman . . . . . Councillor W.E. Bull \*+  
Vice-Chairman . . . . . Councillor Mrs.K.M.Appleby \*+

## Parishes

## Councillors

Boylestone and Cubley . . . . .	Mrs. K.M. Appleby *+
Longford and Hollington . . . . .	R.T. Archer *+
Kniveton . . . . .	A. Bott *+
Hognaston and Atlow . . . . .	W.E. Bull *+
Eaton & Alsep and Newton Grange . . . . .	W.J. Bunting *
Mappleton & Offcote and Underwood . . . . .	Mrs. A. Coleman
Edlaston & Wyaston and Shirley . . . . .	R.E. Cox *+
Tissington and Lea Hall. . . . .	Sir John R.F. Fitzherbert Bt., *+
Hartington Nether Quarter . . . . .	S. Flower *+
Yeaveley and Rodsley . . . . .	J.W. Foot +
Carsington, Hopton and Ible . . . . .	F.W. Glossop +
Brailsford . . . . .	S.G. Grix *+
Hulland Ward and Mercaston . . . . .	F.W. Hall *+
Kirk Ireton and Callow . . . . .	W.B. Hetherington *+
Osnaston and Yeldersley . . . . .	A.E. Hill *
Brassington. . . . .	Mrs. M.S. Jones *+
Sudbury and Somersal Herbert . . . . .	H.K. Marshall *+
Parwich . . . . .	A. Oldfield +
Clifton . . . . .	G.J. Peach *+
Hartington Town Quarter . . . . .	G.D. Prince *+
Norbury & Roston and Snelston . . . . .	T.G. Prince *+
Fenny Bentley and Thorpe . . . . .	Mrs. J. Rowley *+
Hulland and Biggin . . . . .	A.E. Sevier +
Hungry Bentley and Alkmonston . . . . .	P.R.J. Spencer +
Doveridge. . . . .	J. Stevenson *+
Bradley . . . . .	H.E. Wheeldon
Marston Montgomery . . . . .	C.J. Woodhouse *+
Bradbourne and Ballidon . . . . .	F.B. Wright *+

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council marked with \*

Chairman . . . . . F.W. Glossop

## HOUSING COMMITTEE

All members of the Council marked with +

Chairman . . . . . Mrs. K.M. Appleby



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF  
THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health

W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, Cert.S.I.B., until June 1970

L. Skelton, M.A.P.H.I. from July 1970

District Public Health Inspector

R.C. Ward, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

General Clerk and Shorthand Typist

Miss J. Harvey



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,  
Compton Offices,  
Ashbourne,  
Derbyshire.  
DE6 1DZ.

10th April, 1972.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1970 was 11,970 an increase of 80 over that for 1969.

The figures for the number of births during the year was 159, that is 80 males and 79 females. This represents a decrease of 24 on the previous years figures when 183 births (86 males and 97 females) were registered.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 128 (74 males and 54 females).

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 28 and deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus were classed as being responsible for 4 deaths, an increase of 1 on the previous year's figure.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18.0 per thousand live births for the country was the same low rate as in 1969. This trend was reflected in this area with a rate of 25 per thousand live births.

A total of 36 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded (as against 63 notifications recorded during 1969, made up as follows :- Measles 22, Scarlet Fever 4, Sonne Dysentery 1, Food Poisoning 5, Whooping Cough 2 and Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 2.

During the year the only important piece of Public Health legislation for District Councils was the Agricultural Act, 1970, which came into force in May. It imposes heavy fines on any person summarily convicted of selling, other than for slaughter, any cattle known to be suffering from Brucella Abortus. In addition to this, the Government has now produced an incentive scheme where farmers with registered Brucella-free herds get bonus payments on milk or beef.

Also, designated areas are being created up and down the country where all herds must become Brucella-free. Derbyshire is not included in this scheme yet.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. A.H. Smith, the County Medical Officer, to the General Practitioners, the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector and other Chief Officers for their support and assistance, and to the staff of the Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W.J.Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District (Acres)	86,188
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1970	11,970
Estimated Number of Houses	3,954
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£319,278
Product Penny Rate	£1,274

The primary industry of the district is dairy farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition there is one cheese factory.

In the north of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

## VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	80	79	159
Legitimate	79	74	153
Illegitimate	1	5	6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			13.3
Area Comparability Factor			1.12
Adjusted Birth Rate			14.9
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1970			16.0

## Illegitimate Live Births

These formed 3.7% of the total Live Births

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			12
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births for 1970			13

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	81	80	161
Legitimate	80	75	155
Illegitimate	1	5	6

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	74	54	128
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.7
Area Comparability Factor			1.09
Adjusted Death Rate			11.7
England and Wales Death Rate for 1970			11.7



<u>Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	4	-	4
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	4

#### Infantile Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	25
Infantile Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1970	18
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	26
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

#### Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	6		
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1970	12		

#### Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	6		
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1970	11		

#### Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	19		
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1970	23		

#### Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

<u>Deaths from Cancer (all forms)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	14	14	28

<u>Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	4	-	4

# CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1970

The following table shows the cause of deaths registered during 1970.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm,,oesophagus	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	-	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Leukaemia	3	-	3
Other malignant neoplasms	8	2	10
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	-	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	2
Other diseases of nervous system	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	1	1
Hypertensive disease	2	1	3
Ischaemic heart disease	22	15	37
Other forms of heart disease	3	2	5
Cerebrovascular disease	10	13	23
Other diseases of circulatory system	4	2	6
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	-	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Appendicitis	1	-	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	-	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	3	1	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-	1
Total	74	54	128

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1970 was 36.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Removed to Hospital</u>
Measles	22	-
Scarlet Fever	4	-
Sonne Dysentery	1	-
Food Poisoning	5	-
Whooping Cough	2	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	2
Total	36	2

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received month by month throughout the year.

Diseases	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	-	-	-	2	7	7	3	-	-	1	-	2	22
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	1	-	4	9	7	4	5	-	1	2	3	36

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious diseases notified during 1970.

Diseases	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Unknown	Total
Measles	-	3	2	3	2	11	1	-	-	-	22
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total	-	3	4	4	2	14	3	-	6	-	36

#### RUBELLA VACCINATION

Vaccination against rubella came into operation 1 st year and was offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that initially priority should be given to older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year. The purpose of this recommendation is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with German Measles infection in pregnancy.

#### IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

Although no longer a major problem in England and Wales tetanus continues to take a regular toll of human lives. This is all the more disappointing as there is good evidence that active immunisation provides a high degree of protection. Immunisation at the time of injury in previously unimmunised persons is less reliable, and once the disease has taken hold the best available treatment is uncertain.

In 1964 preventative measures against tetanus were reviewed by an advisory group who concluded that, as active immunisation is the only measure which affords reliable protection, universal active immunisation should be the ultimate goal and reasonable steps should be taken to achieve routine immunisation (Ministry of Health, 1964). This advice was repeated in letters from the Chief Medical Officer to Medical Officers of Health and Practitioners in September 1965 (Ministry of Health, 1965, a and b), and also appears in Memorandum Immunisation against Infectious Disease (Central Health Services Council 1963).



## B.C.G. VACCINATION

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physician, on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards, and here I would like to comment that there is a marked reluctance on the parents part to agree to their children being given this very worthwhile examination and test.

## POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

## DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of diphtheria has been notified in the district during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. A.H. Snaith, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding diphtheria immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

The number of children immunised during the year are as follows :

Primary Immunisations	-	214
Booster Injections	-	122

This gives a decrease of 160 on primary immunisations, and 229 booster injections as compared with last year's figures.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who:

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.

## EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB)

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at :

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper.  
Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.  
Matlock Clinic, Lime Grove Walk, Matlock.  
Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.  
Wirksworth Clinic, Church Street, Wirksworth.

Any one requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The responsibility for the provision for Ambulance Service under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, rests with the Derbyshire County Council, as the Local Authority.

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Park Avenue, near the Fire Station and is manned from 8.00 a.m. to midnight. Whilst the period midnight to 8.00 a.m. is covered by personnel on stand-by duty, additional cover is afforded by the main station at Mickleover which is manned throughout the 24 hours. The establishment of the Ashbourne Ambulance Station is 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Driver, and 8 Driver/Attendants.

## WELFARE OF AGED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Mrs. M. Moran, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. District Office, 8a Bold Lane, Derby. Telephone Derby 32931.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council), 121a Osmaston Road, Derby. (Telephone Derby 47141 Ext. 332).

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory and the results are not communicated to this department except when a positive result leads to notifications under the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

## WELFARE SERVICES

### Ante-Natal Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. Thursday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.  
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

### Infant Welfare Centre

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

### Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. Tuesday and Thursday 10.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

### Dental Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Thursday. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

### Eye Clinic

Derby, Cathedral Road. 2nd and 5th Monday a.m. 1st, 3rd and 4th Monday p.m. Telephone Derby 45934.

### Minor Ailment Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Derby, Cathedral Road, Thursday. Telephone 45934.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. (Temporarily unstaffed).

Chiropody Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 1st and 3rd Monday a.m.  
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Chest Clinic

Derby, 93 Green Lane, Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturday (Contacts only) 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. by appointment to all sessions. Telephone Derby 40366.

Chest X-Ray Service. Available to Members of the Public

Chest Radiography Centre, Postern Street, Nottingham. Tel. Notting 42440.  
Public Sessions: Every Tuesday for Men 2.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.  
Every Thursday for Women 2.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.  
Additionally during the year 1970 the first monthly session will be extended to 7.00 p.m.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Ashbourne Rural District Council

Public Health Department,  
Compton Offices,  
Ashbourne,  
Derbyshire.  
DE6 1DZ.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

I herewith submit the Annual Report of work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1970.

The department was separated from the Surveyor's Department as from the 1st. June, 1970 and was staffed by Mr. R. Ward (then a pupil Public Health Inspector) and myself.

A heavy work load is placed on the department including general Public Health duties and Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The number of applications for Improvement Grants is increasing and the standard of housing in the district is therefore showing a slight upwards trend.

I respectfully record my thanks to Mr. R. Ward and to the Surveyor and our joint clerical staff for their assistance and help.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

L. SKELTON

Chief Public Health Inspector



## Public Cleansing

Public Cleansing is carried out through out the District with the exception of outlying farms and cottages. The present policy is to collect from all premises within 100 yards of the road on the usual lorry routes. If people living outside the area of collection bring their refuse bin to a point on the route, then it is emptied. Collection is made from approximately 3,400 houses.

Refuse from Sudbury prison and the Warder's house, is collected from a central compound. It has to be shovelled into the lorry. The amount of refuse collected at this point is equivalent to that of 200 houses.

Arrangements are also made with neighbouring authorities for them to collect from 2 premises on their routes.

The village of Brassington has a weekly collection, a 9/10 day collection is maintained in the larger villages and fortnightly in the small hamlets and scattered properties.

During summer months litter is collected from Dovedale and from various caravan sites.

Holidays, sickness and breakdowns cause a considerable dislocation to the service as no spare men or vehicles are available. To a large extent overtime working has to be carried out to meet the breakdown of the usual routine.

All the refuse is brought to a central tip at Clifton, owned by you and which is also used by the Ashbourne Urban District Council and the Uttoxeter Rural District Council. In addition, Derbyshire County Council use it for disposal of road sweepings and surplus road material. This provides ideal covering material and hardcore to make and maintain the road on the tip.

Sludge from all of the Councils sewage works is discharged into large lagoons and also lime from a water softening plant. When dry, the sludge and lime are spread on the tipped area to provide humus to assist vegetation to grow. Within six months of completing, tipping on an area, it is covered with vegetation.

Builders waste and other trade refuse is received on the tip and is charged for at £1 per load.

The following table gives details of the use made of the tip:-

Ashbourne R.D.C.	1,579 loads refuse
Ashbourne U.D.C.	622 " "
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	214 " "
Private	754 " "
Derbyshire C.C.	690 " "
Ashbourne R.D.C. Cesspool Emptyer	639 loads
Uttoxeter R.D.C. " "	319

The nett cost of operating the tip for the financial year 1970/71 was £3,163, and this amount is divided between the three local authorities using the same in the following proportions:-

Ashbourne R.D.C.	£1,582
Ashbourne U.D.C.	£1,107
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	£ 474

## The Civic Amenities Act, 1967

### Abandoned Vehicles

A trailer and winch are used for the removal of abandoned vehicles. Some difficulty is being experienced in tracing the owners of abandoned vehicles in order to claim expenses for removal, storage and disposal.

A further difficulty is that when the statutory notice is displayed on vehicles, this acts as an open invitation for the vehicles to be wrecked. Cars that were mobile within 7 days became derelict hulks.

Details of vehicles disposed of are given below.

Vehicles Abandoned		Owners Traced	Removed by Owner	Disposal by Local Authority	
Type	No.			To Tip	To Scrap Dealer
Cars	6	6	4	2	-
Vans	4	4	4	-	-
Goods Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Lorries	-	-	-	-	-
Caravans	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	10	8	2	-

### Facilities for the deposit of household refuse

The public have taken little advantage of being allowed to deposit garden refuse etc. free of charge at the tip. I assume that this is partly due to allowing an unrestricted number of dustbins at each dwelling, and that the council collect all house refuse.

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The most urgent parts of the district requiring sewerage and sewage disposal are Brailsford Bridge and Ednaston and it is hoped that tenders will shortly be invited.

The development at Brailsford Bridge and Ednaston would allow for limited private building development and improvement of some old cottages.

Every effort is made to maintain the standard laid down by the Trent River Authority for the effluent from the various sewage works. In the main, this has been accomplished with certain exceptions. At Brailsford the drainage from three farms carrying over 120 head of stock is taken into the sewers, and during the winter months, the effluent falls below standard.

Difficulty in maintaining suitable effluents was again experienced at Hartington and Hognaston Sewage Works. This is due to the unauthorised discharge of oil or diesel into the sewers.

The following is a short resume of the position with regard to the various new sewage works.



### Thorpe

These works are now working to capacity and before additional loads can be taken, extensions will have to be carried out. The works are constructed at various levels on a steep bank side. Negotiations are being carried out towards the extension of these works.

### Carsington, Hopton, Osmaston and Yeldersley.

Works commenced this year on all of the above schemes but slow progress has been made so far.

### Yeaveley

Extension to the sewage works is still in progress.

### Biggin by Hartington

Work on the new sewage and sewerage disposal scheme has been completed.

### Public Conveniences

The growth of commercial and tourist traffic through the district is creating a need to provide more public conveniences. The Surveyor is preparing plans and contracts for conveniences at Thorpe.

### Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937 and Public Health Act, 1961

The drainage from three (3) farms in Brailsford is having a serious effect on the sewage works and a consistantly bad effluent is being discharged during the winter months.

As previously stated these works should be extended to provide for the farms and for sewage from Brailsford Bridge and Ednaston.

### Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Fifty-one (51) premises within the district are licenced for the storage of Petroleum spirit.

There are three racing tracks in the district on which various forms of motorcycle racing takes place. It is usual for competitors to provide their own special spirit in containers of up to 10 gallons from which the motorcycle tanks are filled. At the present time there appears to be no regulations covering safety from fire, etc., where these operations are carried out.

Having regard to diesel and other fuel oils, I again express concern that there are no regulations to control the siting of fuel oil storage tanks in private property, or the methods of cleaning such tanks. Difficulty is experienced when leakages of oil enter drains and sewers.

Another difficulty, experienced is by "do it yourself motorists" and lorry drivers disposing of waste oil into the drains and sewers.

Damage by oil at the sewage works is considerable and although Section 27 of the Public Health Act, 1936 makes it a punishable offence it is difficult to trace oil to the point of discharge, and then prove who has committed the offence.

### Flooding

I am pleased to report that though flood water flowed through the village of Clifton on two occasions no dwellings were affected.

### Moveable Dwellings

Six caravan sites containing 103 caravans are licenced for holiday purposes. There is a total of 18 sites licenced for residential and holiday purposes. Twelve(12) caravans are licenced individually.

In addition to the above four sites, are occupied and supervised by exempted organisations.

At various times, itinerant caravan dwellers have parked on Ashbourne Green and other areas of open land; nuisances have occurred from the fouling of hedgerows and ditches. Litter and unwanted scrap has had to be removed from the sites.

Tented camping sites are developing near caravan sites and are causing concern regarding overloading of sanitary accommodation and other facilities. The present by-laws are insufficient to enforce satisfactory control and it is hoped suitable legislation will be forthcoming.

### Council Houses

The following table summarises the position with regard to the erection of Council houses.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses erected</u>	<u>In course of erection</u>	<u>Type</u>
1958	Brailsford	12		
1959	Cubley	1		
1959	Brailsford	12		
1960	Mappleton	4		
1960	Kniveton	2		
1961	Shirley	4		Trad brick
1962	Fenny Bentley	8		Imitation Stone
1963	Marston Montgomery	6		Trad brick
1964	" "	6		" "
1965	Longford	2		" "
1965	Brailsford	12		Flats
1966	Brassington	4		
1967	"	8		Imitation Stone
1967	Kirk Ireton	7		"
1968	Fenny Bentley	4		" Bungalows
1969	Nil	-	-	-
1970	Nil	-	-	-

The total completed to the end of the year was 396



## Private Development

The amount of private development is set out in the following tables. It falls principally into the following categories. (A) new houses, (B) improvement to house by providing bathroom, etc. (C) garages to private houses.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Applications</u>	<u>Planning D.C.C.</u>	<u>Planning Peak Park</u>	<u>Building Regulations only</u>	<u>Listed Building</u>
1958	188	104	19	65	-
1959	255	161	15	79	-
1960	251	134	27	90	-
1961	246	151	24	71	-
1962	250	156	30	64	-
1963	305	181	43	81	-
1964	313	200	49	64	-
1965	312	196	46	70	-
1966	306	202	35	79	-
1967	376	215	36	125	-
1968	333	197	32	104	-
1969	355	205	46	93	10
1970	353	211	47	95	-

It can be seen that the number of applications received remains high.

### Housing Acts, 1957 - 1964

#### Housing Inspection Statistics.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. (a). Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects ( under Public Health and Housing Acts)  | 95  |
| (b). Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1 (a))  | 3   |
| (c) Number of inspections made for the purpose   | 227 |
| 2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation   | 19  |
| 3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 31  |
| 4. Houses made fit after informal action under the above Acts  | 5   |

<u>Slum Clearance</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Families Displaced</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
As a result of informal procedure under Section 17 (1) of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u> Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Houses improved and undertaking or Demolition Order cancelled	13	-	-
Under Section 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

## Housing Act, 1969

### Improvement Grants

The maximum grant was increased from £400 to £1,000, there has been a marked increase in the number of applications received. In 1969 only 4 grants were approved and this year 34 grant applications have been approved.

### Standard Grants

There was a slight fall in the number of standard grant applications approved ( 34 in 1969).

In my opinion the grant scheme generally will greatly improve the stock of "fit" houses in the district and provide good homes for the community.

Applications have been approved for twenty-eight (28) Standard Grants and thirty-seven Discretionary Grants.

Standard Grants			Discretionary Grants	
Year	No.	Total Amount £	No.	Total Amount £
1958	-	-	22	4,093
1959	15	985	26	6,103
1960	13	829	42	6,973
1961	5	436	48	8,645
1962	15	474	33	5,534
1963	24	3,030	11	2,076
1964	13	1,325	19	3,596
1965	17	2,720	7	1,781
1966	14	2,023	5	928
1967	25	4,984	2	398
1968	20	4,105	4	586
1969	26	5,460	6	1,972
1970	18	4,169	4	2,402
Totals	205	30,540	229	45,087

### Slaughterhouse and Knackers Yards

There are five slaughterhouses in the district and two places used as knackers yards. At one of the knackers yards in the district, by arrangement, only dead carcasses are received and cut up for use at the Hunt Kennels of which this forms part.

The second knackers yard forms part of a trout farm, and by arrangement some condemned meat from the slaughterhouses and parts of carcasses are received and cut up for use.

The meat produced at these yards is for their own use and none of it is sold or removed from the premises.

The following table sets out the details of slaughterhouse inspections and the principle diseases found.



Meat Inspection Statistics 1970

	<u>Cattle including cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	6,030	40	1,256	181
Number inspected	6,030	40	1,256	181
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	20	7	6	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	3,914	7	10	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	64.91%	17.50%	1.25%	0.00%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district. The main cause for condemnation are oedema, unsound livers, bruising, injury and emaxiation. The number of licenced slaughtermen in this district is now 14, 558 visits were made to the slaughterhouses to enable the above inspections to be made.

The charges made for meat inspection are 2s. 6d. per bovine animal, 9d per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep and £793.8s. 9d. was received for animals inspected during the year.

Messrs. Kay, McMurtry and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons carried out meat inspection duties throughout the year. My staff continue to be responsible for slaughterhouse hygiene, and other inspections which are carried out at various times.



## Poultry Inspection

Two establishments generally produce "plucked" poultry, a few birds are dressed for special orders. The "spotter" system of removing unsound birds is used at both premises and appears to be satisfactory.

The total number of birds voluntarily condemned is not available.

<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>	<u>Total No. of birds</u>	<u>Types of birds</u>	<u>% of birds rejected</u>	<u>Weight poultry condemned.</u>
3	9	N/A	hens, broilers and capons	N/A	N/A

## Food and Drugs Act 1955

### (a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The Food and Drugs Authority is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the rural district.

In this area 24 samples, including 10 Milks, were taken under the above Act.

Cyclamates were present in 3 bottles of Soft Drink (Orange Drink - two and Pineapple and Grapefruit Squash) and in each instance, remaining stocks were withdrawn from sale.

### (b) Bakehouses

There are two bakehouses in the district.

### (c) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice-cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream. The total number of registered ice-cream retailers is now 44.

### (e) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

#### Brucellosis

Details of sampling from the herds of producer retailers are given below:-

Type	No	Ring Test		Cultural		Guinea Pig	
		+	-	+	-	+	-
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herd	24	4	20	-	4	3	1
Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	4	20	-	4	3	1

No. of infected cows (a) sent for slaughter 1  
(b) isolated on farms 3

Fewer samples have been taken this year as a result of more farmers entering the Brucellosis Eradication Scheme. The majority of retail/producers in this district are registered on the British Lists of Accredited Herds and following a direction from the Medical Officer of Health, farms which are on the register were omitted from sampling.

#### Food Poisoning

Six cases of food poisoning were reported and investigated. The main sources of infection being on farms where herds were known to be affected with salmonella.

#### Faecal Specimens

No. of Cases	Specimens submitted	Negative-	Positive+	Negative		Positive	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
6	24	16	8	6	10	5	3

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Routine inspections of food premises have continued but generally premises are in a satisfactory condition. Where contraventions of the regulations have been found, informal action has been taken.

There are 128 premises in the district to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 apply. These are shown in the following table.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Fitted with wash-hand basin</u>	<u>Premises requiring sinks</u>	<u>Premises fitted with sinks</u>
Hotels	7	7	7	7
Public Houses	38	15	38	38
Canteens	25	25	25	25
Food preparation premises	8	7	8	8
Cafes	1	-	1	1
Shops	45	18	42	44
Clubs	4	2	4	4

Having regard to the shops in the table on page 20 several are small village houses and shop type premises where no staff are employed and where the domestic facilities are readily available.

Similarly many of the Public Houses are small premises where domestic facilities are available. Any change in the nature of the business such as providing snacks or meals is noted and facilities for the exclusive use of food business are required.

### Factories Act, 1961

#### Part 1 - Inspections

The following information is required by the Ministry of Labour

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	52	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	4	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	13	1	-	-
Total	83	12	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - 4

#### Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

##### Nature of Work

##### No. of outworkers

Wearing apparel making, etc.

13

There were no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

#### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was 40 (forty), and twenty-two visits were made to the premises.



<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Persons Employed</u>
Offices	8	13
Retail Shops	13	40
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	9
Catering Establishments open to the public	15	88
Fuel Storage Depots	3	19
Total	40	189

The total number of males employed is 83 and 106 females. Total No. of persons 189. Contraventions found were dealt with by informal action.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The four Boarding Kennels in the district have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st. December, 1970.

<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	4,450	1,014
2. (a) number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	32	7
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	23	3
(ii) Mice	2	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	15	3
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	6	1
(ii) Mice	1	-

4. Sewers infested by rats during the year were treated.

The Council workmen treated dwellings free of charge. Infestation of rats on farms were treated by the farmers or by a contractor.

Sewer infestations were treated under the supervision of the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance.

#### Water Supplies

Water supplies in the District are controlled by the South Derbyshire Water Board, except for private water supplies belonging to the respective estates, these being the villages of Tissington, Alsop-en-le-Dale, Hopton, Norbury, Sudbury and part of the village of Brailsford.

#### Water Samples

No. of Samples	Chlorinated	Unchlorinated	Chlorinated		Unchlorinated	
			Fit	Unfit	Fit	Unfit
29	8	21	8	-	8	13

#### Where samples taken from:-

Rainwater tank	Deep Wells	Shallow Wells	Springs	South Derbyshire Water Board Mains
1	4	7	10	7

In most instances the dwellings were too far away from mains supply to be connected at reasonable expense.

Where unfit samples were found attempts were made to chlorinate the water and to clean and repair the well tops and chambers. In all cases people were advised to boil the water before using it for drinking purposes.

One (1) sample was submitted to the Public Analyst, Derbyshire County Council Matlock, for analytical purposes.

The following observations as to water supplied by the South Derbyshire Water Board have been received by Mr. I.G. Edwards, Engineer and General Manager.

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made of both raw and treated water. A total of 140 bacteriological, 6 chemical and 136 partial chemical samples were taken from consumers' premises during the year. Of 140 bacteriological samples 2 indicated the presence of Coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform free waters.

The supply to the area is derived from four local boreholes, together with a treated water from the Derwent Valley. The latter water is supplied in the parishes north of Brassington and the local waters to the south. The local sources are as follows:-

Fluorides

Sturston No. 1 Borehole  
" No. 2 "

0.09. p.p.m.  
0.11. p.p.m.

Ladyhole Borehole

0.04. p.p.m.

Cubley Borehole

0.98. p.p.m.

- (c) None of the water as supplied to the consumer in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses, house and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplied by means of standpipes.





